



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Twenty years ago there were but two free schools for white children in Alexandria; the Washington, with about a hundred boys, and the female school connected with the orphan asylum, having less than fifty girls. The children of the city were educated in private schools of all grades; some of them as good as could be found anywhere, others were taught by persons wholly incompetent. There were four male academies having from fifty to a hundred students each, and seven female seminaries with numbers ranging from thirty to seventy. Now, Washington school has eleven teachers and is attended by nearly six hundred boys, and Lee has seven, with an attendance of nearly four hundred. Of the male academies but two remain, both heavily reduced in numbers, and that which was then the largest is now supported almost entirely, and the other at least partially, by an increase of students from abroad. Of the female seminaries three only survive, though a fourth has since been established, and two of these are, also, largely aided by pupils from abroad. For colored children provision was then made by northern societies in houses built by subscription and with the aid of the "Freedmen's Bureau." They were very pretentious, claiming to be normal and high schools, though they taught children the elements of learning, and young negroes with piles of books they could scarcely carry went through the streets day by day to them, and thought they were making wonderful progress in all sorts of ologies while they could scarcely read English understandingly. These schools made strong efforts to continue their existence at the expense of the people of Alexandria, but the school authorities were firm in rejecting them and their northern patrons refused to continue their benefactions. It must be admitted, however, that they were serviceable in their day, for they taught many the rudiments and some of those afterwards so built upon that knowledge as to become valuable teachers in our present system. Now, our public schools occupy the same buildings with six teachers and upwards of three hundred boys in Snowden School and six teachers and about the same number of girls in Halliwell. There are some people in Alexandria, as we suppose there are everywhere else, who think nothing they have at home can possibly be equal to what they can get abroad, and who take advantage of the low way in which admission to public schools in Washington is granted, to send their children there, totally unaware, it seems, of the demonstrated fact that pupils from our schools going to Washington are invariably placed one grade higher, while Washington children removing here, invariably go one grade lower, and that one of our academies has almost twice as many students from Washington as it has from Alexandria. This arises partly from a different method of grading adopted here, arithmetic being made more prominent in the lower grades than in Washington, and from the fact that having no city normal school for the sweet girl graduates for which we have been obliged to find places, we have been able to exercise more judgment in the selection of our teachers, and have made few changes. Of the eight white teachers originally employed twenty years ago, two are still in service, the principals of the two schools; the rest all resigned after various terms of service, three because of marriage, one on account of impaired eyesight, and two from inability to control their schools. Of the six colored, but one remains—the principal of Halliwell School; one was forced away by negro republican politicians who made it "hot" for him because he thought it best, on one occasion, to vote the democratic ticket; one resigned because of imperative home duties, and another because of marriage, a fourth was dropped for insubordination, and a fifth died. Several of the present teachers have been in service eighteen years and many ten and fifteen. They were originally selected from among the best of the private teachers and have taken every means of improving themselves in their profession. The then Senator from this district insisted upon the appointment of a practical teacher of long experience for Superintendent, instead of a lawyer or a clergyman, and except during the Mahone regime, when, fortunately for our schools, we secured an equally competent man, he has been retained in office by successive administrations, and a highly intelligent board of trustees, half of them either teachers or ex-teachers was appointed, and, from the beginning, *festina lente*—make haste slowly—was the motto, and thoroughness in everything was insisted upon, so that while some clamored for a bogus high school, the foundations of a real one were being slowly and surely laid. But the other day, a young man who entered the University of Virginia directly from Washington school two years ago, was recommended by his professors as the best draughtsman there and got a \$1,200 place immediately in consequence, while a fellow student who entered a year earlier obtained a good place in the government service a year ago. Fortunately for our schools, teachers have been chosen on their merits, no questions being asked as to their religion or politics, and they have been retained unless found unworthy or incompetent. They

are devoted to their profession, and their pupils love and obey them cheerfully. In one division, Washington No. 2, there has not been a single case of truancy or tardiness for six years, the entire term of the present incumbent; and in another, No. 6, every boy in the division was promoted to a higher grade last year, and a similar record will be made this. After long years of struggle we have at last fairly good schoolhouses, one of them of the very best model, and in some of them good furniture. All that is now needed is more money for their extension.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1890.

Information received from Danville is to the effect that ex-Congressman John R. Brown will be nominated by the Republicans of that district for the House of Representatives at the coming November elections. The prestige got by Brown when, in an off year, during the most unpopular period of the Cleveland administration, he was elected by a large majority over Col. Cabell, who had for many years faithfully represented the democracy of that district, will insure to Brown, it is said, the nomination of his party. But it is not likely that Brown will ever again repeat his first performance. That this is an off year is true, but it is a time when the Republicans are off and the Democrats are on; and this fact should be noted by Mr. Brown and all other Republicans of like ambition with himself. In the neighboring district, now represented by Buchanan, the Democrats will likely present an undivided front for the renomination of the present incumbent. It seems almost a certainty that he can get it again if he wants it. His double victory in first beating Bowen at the polls and again before a packed election committee, whose majority labored for weeks to find a pretext for unseating him, gives him a very strong claim on his party both for renomination and re-election. In that district, made remarkable by the alternate victories and defeats which for a number of years have come to its contending political forces, the Republicans, unlike the Democrats, are not only undecided as to their nominee, but, according to all reports are indifferent to the whole matter of politics and elections. Ex-Congressman Bowen has undoubtedly "passed out," and the once strong man and successful candidate for Congressional and other honors is without stomach or appetite for future "battles" in that hotly contested political wilderness of the State. Col. W. B. McNeill, of Washington county, a comparatively new and young man, may become the republican nominee there, and this for the reason in great part that he is untainted in the arena of Congressional battle, and is therefore of unmeasured strength and unbeaten record. He was a Democrat until he followed Pickens and leading lights of the southwest into the readjuster movement. Leaving honest democracy behind, he had not far to go before crossing over to the Republicans. Since reaching their camp he has held several important appointments, the last one being an eight or ten dollar a day office from the Census Bureau, in which he is still employed, and where he stands, it is said, exceptionally high. His county polls a large vote and to carry it for the republican nominee would endanger democratic success in the district. McNeill is a lawyer by education, and an active, courageous politician and canvasser. He would lead a forlorn hope with as much gallantry as any member of his party. Taken all in all he is probably the strongest man his party could just now run. In all the districts of the State now represented by Democrats the Republicans are apparently without heart or courage. They are few and there is no sunshine anywhere with which to thaw out their lifeless remains. There is not a warm spot to be found. Harrison is cold. The administration is cold. Mahone is cold—sometimes reported as stone dead, and the heart of the party is turned to an iceberg. In their two best districts—the fourth and second—they are fearfully vexed, belligerent and discordant. The death of Langston might bring a temporary peace and harmony to the party at Petersburg, but Langston is neither dead nor sick; he was never sick in his life and acts every day of his ability to "throw physic to the dogs." And he will not down at any bidding. He is a candidate for Congress until the sun goes down on election day in November, and that, too, without much regard to the manner of his nomination. He has heretofore been a somewhat careless negro about the forms of calling and holding conventions in that district, and this year it would not be surprising if he ignored everything except what he pleased to term "the voice of the people." By the time the canvass gets well under way, Langston should be seated, will have his credit for back salary, expenses of court, etc., about ten thousand dollars. With this sum, for "sinews of war" and offices to give to go to, promise, &c., his saboteurs will again rally to his call and follow wherever he leads them.

Bowden was called to his district Saturday last, but will return in time to speak and vote for the election bill. Waddill is also expected to speak in favor of this nefarious measure although he is not a candidate for re-nomination and announces his intention of returning for all time to come to the practice of his profession. Brown will be renominated by the Republicans in the First district, and in view of there being considerable white following which he has had in his previous contest, it will be interesting to watch his vote on the pending "force bill." It is certain that he will not speak in its favor, and not actively certain that he will vote for it.

In the army appropriation bill provision is made for the first time for drill halls, gymnasiums and buildings for the libraries. An appropriation of \$32,600 is made for barracks, stables, &c., for two additional troops of cavalry at Fort Meyer, in Alexandria county, in accordance with the recommendations of the commanding general, who desires to have the President's guard of cavalry troops increased to four companies.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the House an estimate of an additional appropriation of \$241,000 to carry out the provisions of the disability pension bill, signed by the President last Friday.

The Election Bill.

After the GAZETTE's report of the Congressional proceedings closed on Saturday speeches on the federal election bill were continued in the House.

One of the principal speakers on the republican side was the rabid, blood-shirt orator from Iowa—General Dave Henderson—who made a vile, slanderous speech against the people of the South. He read a paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE, in which Mr. Mills, of Texas, is made to say that if the election bill passes it would increase the death rate largely in the South, the inference being that federal supervisors would be shot. Mr. Henderson made a great fuss over this paragraph. Several Democrats arose and said that Mr. Mills was not present. Mr. Henderson replied that he was sorry, as he would like to know whether Mr. Mills said so or not. Mr. Henderson got so radical toward the close of his fiery harangue that he declared he would favor absolute control of Congressional elections, and if necessary every ballot should be cast and counted if it took a killing bullet to do it. Mr. Henderson said the object of the bill was not to throttle liberty as some had been bold enough to say, but that the broadest liberty shall obtain whenever a citizen seeks to exercise his right under God. He declared that Grover Cleveland had no right to his seat in the White House, and that the Democratic party had not had an honest majority in the House in twenty-five years.

Mr. Ewart, of North Carolina, republican, opposed the passage of the bill. He was aware of the penalty he should pay. Unfortunately, politics had come to such a pass that under the rule of King Caucusmen would vote for measures that deep down in their hearts they did not believe in. They knew deep down in their hearts that this was as damnable and vicious a piece of legislation as ever was put on the statute book. As to the negro's political rights, speaking for his own State, he hesitatingly asserted that no republican in the State, black or white, was prevented from casting his vote. The elections there were absolutely fair. There were men in the South who hated the negroes and abused them. Sometimes they were punished and sometimes not. But the entire people of the South should not be blamed for the acts of a few lawless men. He was sick and tired of this sentimental talk of the negro problem. There was no such problem. It was a delusion to suppose the negro was voting the republican ticket solidly. He was doing nothing of the kind. Many of them were voting the democratic ticket, and it was getting more and more difficult every year for the republican party to control the negro. He made a strong plea for the Bial educational bill, and attacked the republican party for its failure to carry out its pledges to the southern republicans. That bill was one the negroes took vital interest in, and he had no hesitation in saying that not three-tenths of the negroes of the South would vote with the republican party if an election were held to-morrow. He appealed to the Republicans to leave the South alone, if they would not educate it. The appointment of supervisors and marshals in the overwhelmingly black districts would result in riot, rapine and disorder. It was said that it was a scandal that frauds existed. That was so; but it must be remembered that the rights of the people were not protected by the United States, but by the States, and more especially by their own ability. He should prefer to see more practical sympathy and less sentimental gush. But it was said: is there no remedy?

There was, and that was to mind your own affairs and treat the colored man with wise and salutary neglect. As to the talk of no republicans coming up here from the South, why North Carolina sent as many republicans here as the great State of Indiana! [Laughter.] The votes of the southern republicans had organized the House. More of them would continue to come here, and some time they may be able to secure something more from the House than the committee on expenditures in the Postoffice Department. He also asked why the party had not kept its pledge to remove the tobacco tax. These were practical things which would benefit the southern republicans. With a federal election bill, they might be in the position of the Italian on whose tombstone was this epitaph: "I was well, and wanted to feel better; I took physic, and here I am." [Laughter.]

He read from a number of letters from prominent North Carolina republicans to show that his course was endorsed there. He declared, in conclusion, that he would not vote for a bill that would humiliate and disgrace his people, and be a cause of unutterable woe to them. If that were treason to a party to which he had always been loyal, they could make the most of it.

Mr. Ewart in conclusion said that while he spoke only for himself, yet he knew there were other Southern republicans who would vote against the bill. He knew also of still others who would do the same thing, but they were afraid of party pressure, and would probably have to go with the man who are trying to force through this unwise, unjust measure. It was really a pernicious measure and ought not to be passed. He realized that in taking such a position he might have to politically sacrifice himself in the House, but he was not so cowardly as his duty, but never by his vote or voice would he support a measure that would oppress and humiliate his people.

The speech of Mr. Ewart against the federal election bill is regarded as being thus far the most effective protest against the measure.

Storms.

A terrible tornado passed over the northern part of Gallatin, Tenn., yesterday evening, lasting about five minutes. It could be heard some distance. The African Methodist Church was blown to pieces, and the roof caved in on the congregation. Ten were taken from the debris and two were so horribly crushed by the roof and falling timbers that they are dying. The minister was badly crushed. The church was filled and how any escape is a miracle.

Gallatin's public school was damaged by parts of the front blowing in. Fences and trees were swept away by the storm, and in many private residences carpets were blown from the floors and furniture smashed into kindling wood. The tornado took a southerly westerly course, and very heavy rain fell during the time.

A cyclone passed over Portland and Orange, in Iowa county, Michigan, Saturday afternoon, causing great damage. The storm first struck William Sayre's track of ten acres of fine hardwood, and leveled the whole grove. From here the cyclone crossed a belt of open country, carrying fences and trees with it. A barn was in the track of the tempest, and it was first set on fire by the lightning, then demolished by the wind. Three valuable horses were killed. A house was blown to atoms, and the family of five buried in the ruins. All escaped alive, however. Farm fences are obliterated and dozens of persons injured. Crops are ruined and much stock killed.

A cyclone is reported as having struck Reading, Mich., Saturday afternoon, and that several buildings are blown down, one man killed, and several severely hurt.

The first annual convention of the United Confederate Veterans will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 28th, 29th and 30th of July next. Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, is the General commanding the organization.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Barker, Rose and Gray's big five-story hardware establishment is now burning at Elmira, N. Y.

Peter Jackson says he will not fight Sullivan except in the California Athletic Club. Jackson will sail for Australia, July 26.

Bethune Welch, D. D., professor of theology, Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y., died Sunday night at Healing Springs, Va. The Manitoba crop bulletin states that all the grain and root crops are in excellent condition and give promise of an unusually large yield.

Charles Decker died at Morris, Ill., yesterday without retaining consciousness sufficiently to give any account of the attack upon him and his mother.

Although there was a slight fall in the temperature Sunday in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin it was not enough to afford much relief. A great many prostrations and a number of deaths are reported.

Early yesterday morning Joe Hopkins and Charles Smith, two burglars, were shot and dangerously wounded by George L. Hicks at West Superior, Wis. The men entered Hicks's room when he fired, putting a bullet through the breast of each.

John Goodrich, aged fifty-six years, was shot and fatally wounded by his daughter Lizzie, aged 28, at their home, near Milwaukee, last night. The girl says her father came home drunk and began flourishing a revolver and that in a struggle to get possession of the weapon he was shot.

By an explosion at the Standard Oil Refinery Works at Louisville, this morning, three persons were instantly killed and thirty-five were wounded. Much damage was done. The fire which followed the explosion spread over five acres. The explosion was caused by the escape of gas from a tank of crude petroleum which had been run into the works on a flat car.

While engaged in extinguishing a fire in the big mine run culm banks at Ashland, Pa., this morning Anthony Dugerty was smothered to death beneath a rush of dirt.

Cardinal Gibbons consecrated the Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in Philadelphia to-day.

The heat in Illinois, Ohio and the northwest is raging.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A barrel half full of dynamite has been found in the wine cellar of the Czar's palace.

The renewal of the alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy until 1895 is effectively assured.

All the Cabinet, except Secretary Windom, are understood to favor Mr. Blaine's reciprocity proposition.

General Charles Rumba, past grand master of Knights Templar of the United States, died in New York on Saturday.

Major Paniza, who was convicted of conspiring to overthrow the government of Bulgaria, was shot to death at a military camp near Sofia on Saturday.

The negotiations between the Panama Canal Company and the Colombian government are off, and the hopes of the canal bondholders are crushed.

Superintendent Porter states that the population of the United States is 64,500,000. The population of the United States by the census of 1880 was 50,155,783.

The Dutch steamer *Prins Frederik*, which was recently sunk by collision with the British steamer *Marpessa*, had \$380,000 on board. All the passengers' and seamen's effects were lost.

At a French and Spanish banquet given at the Continental Hotel in Paris Saturday night with the object of reviving the Carlist cause, Prince Valori confidently predicted the early accession of Don Carlos to the Spanish throne, and asserted that Don Carlos had a superior right over the Count of Paris to the French throne.

The Earl of Carnarvon died in London on Saturday. He was born on June 24, 1831, and succeeded to the title in 1849. He served with distinction in several offices under the Tory government, and in 1885 succeeded Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He retired from the viceroyalty in 1886 because of his well-known sympathy for home rule.

THE FIGHTING DUCHESS OF MONTROSE.

A dispatch from London says: An unknown but beautiful lady, in mourning, was gazing into an Old Bond street shop window Saturday afternoon, when a magnificent carriage with two powdered footmen and a bewigged coachman drove by. In it sat the Duchess of Montrose, fair and fat and dressed in gaudy colors. Her Grace caught sight of the unknown lady, ordered her coachman to stop, and flew out of the carriage to the lady who turned pale and tried to escape. The Duchess seized her by the arm and poured forth a torrent of abuse. The Duchess, flaming with rage, next raised her red parasol to strike. The lady shrieked, and the spectators interfered. The lady took refuge in a shop. The Duchess being asked the cause of the assault, as she was getting into her carriage said fiercely: "Mind your own business," and the carriage rolled away.

Republican Committee Meeting.

A dispatch from Petersburg says:

"The recent circular issued by General Wm. Mahone, chairman of the republican State executive committee, to the chairman of the several county committees calling for a full attendance of the committee at the meeting appointed to be held in Washington on the 21st of July, indicates that a determined fight is to be made in the Congressional districts this fall by that wing of the republican party. The circular is one of invitation to the county chairmen to attend the committee meeting, and the assumption is that a conference will be held looking to the interests of the party in Virginia. The attitude of the anti-Mahone faction of the party is unchanged and as determined as ever. There has been no conciliation, and there will be none as long as the General remains at the head of the party and endeavors to control its policy. That Langston will have a republican opponent in the district seems inevitable."

The commencement exercises of the University of Virginia began yesterday, with a sermon by Bishop A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore. Last night the Young Men's Christian Association held its final meeting of the season, and the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond.

Mrs. John W. Harper, of Upperville, sister of the late Dr. A. P. Brown, died on the 21st instant in Front Royal.

There was a fight between whites and negroes at Amite, La., on Saturday. Several negroes, who had previously joined on a party of white men, were killed.

DIED.

On Sunday, at 9:15 a.m., EMELINE DAVIS, aged 74, resided at 225 Front St. in her late residence, 809 Grand St., died to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.

SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the relative and actual cost of steam printing and hand printing presses in the bureau of engraving and printing.

Mr. Evans gave notice that on account of the absence (from illness) of Mr. Voorhees, who desired to take part in the commemorative services in respect to the late Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, those services, which had been fixed for to-morrow, would be still further postponed till Tuesday of next week.

The House bill in relation to oaths in pension and other cases was taken from the calendar and passed.

The House bill for the admission of Idaho as a State was taken up for consideration.

The bill having been read Mr. Morrill gave notice that he would, at the earliest practicable moment, move to take up the tariff bill.

Mr. Piatt said that he could not consent to any suggestion that interfered with the Idaho bill.

Mr. Teller remarked that the tariff bill could not be taken up this week. The Senate would probably adjourn on Thursday till Monday, and probably the Idaho bill would not be concluded this week.

The report having been read the bill was temporarily laid aside.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up. There are but few amendments reported from the committee on appropriations.

After a few amendments the bill was passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of W. W. Dickerson, as a representative elect from the Sixth congressional district of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Dickerson took the oath of office. The debate on the federal election bill was then resumed, Mr. Herbert, of Ala., being accorded the floor.

There was one chapter in the history of the country, he said, so full of bitter memories that every American citizen would gladly forget it if he could. It was the era of reconstruction. But it was necessary to look into that chapter and learn some of the lessons it taught. All the reconstructed governments (except Virginia) had passed under negro domination. The taxes had been increased, and every dollar of the increase had been spent or stolen. The color line had been the inevitable result of the reconstruction laws and the manner of their administration. The negro had been taught to distrust the southern white man; and during the reconstruction period the southern States had been represented in Congress by republicans. Now they were represented by Democrats, and hence the necessity for a national election law. In the South the era of peace and prosperity had come. The negro was learning that it was not for his interest to array himself solidly against the white man. And the white man was doing "every thing in his power to teach the negro this lesson. If the South were allowed to work out the problem for itself the time would soon come when the negro, being educated as the white man was, would be able to take care of himself. This bill would have the effect of arraying race against race again in the South. Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, advocated a national election law, and said it would do no harm.

Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, announced himself as a republican and a southern man. He had been elected as a republican; but he was opposed to the enactment of a federal election law at this time. Why should the memories of the reconstruction period be stirred up? This was not following the advice of that wonderful statesman, Abraham Lincoln. He opposed any legislation calculated to create trouble and friction between the races. In conclusion he said he would vote against the bill, and appealed to the House to listen to the words of Grant, the soldier and the patriot. "Let us have peace."

Mr. Finley, of Kentucky, spoke in support of the measure.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, inquired what his situation was which invited the new crusade against his section. He pointed out the dangers which he considered would arise from the administration of the law.

Mr. Waddill, of Virginia, said that if the bill would do only a small extent of what its supporters claimed for it, it was a bill which should be hailed with delight by all men. The cry of the southern man that all they wanted was to be left alone, was the same cry that was made in 1861. He warned them that nullification of the colored vote and of the Constitution in 1890 might do for them what secession did in 1861, and that the white republicans of the South would not submit to be ruled by force. The supervisors' system, he declared, was the only show for honest elections in the South. There had been more election frauds in the State since 1883 than in all the years before that time. "I was asked who demanded this bill. The frauds in Virginia at the last election demanded it; the wronged people of the North whose voices were hushed here demanded it; the innocent blood of John M. Clayton cried aloud from the grave and demanded it."

Foreign News.

St. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says Prince Ferdinand's absence from Bulgaria at the time of the execution of Major Paniza proves that he neither reigns nor governs. Prime Minister Stambouloff, the *Journal* says, is both ruler and regent, and his method of governing is

by terrorism. His rule will be only transient.

PARIS, June 30.—Several cases of cholera, one of which has resulted fatally, have occurred in the city of Narbonne, in the department of Aude.

Michael Eyraud, the murderer of M. Gouffe, who was recently arrested in Havana, arrived in Paris this morning and was placed in prison.

LONDON, June 30.—A Buenos Ayres correspondent telegraphs that the National Bank of Buenos Ayres suspended payment on Saturday and that the shares of the bank fell from 168 to 100 and closed at 118. A panic was created on bourse at Buenos Ayres and a general feeling of distrust prevailed. Gold now commands a premium of 18.

OTTAWA, June 30.—General Middleton has resigned command of the militia force of Canada. The vote of censure by Parliament left the General no other alternative than to withdraw from the service of Canada.

Mistaken for a Burglar.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Miss Mary Leonard was fatally shot last night by Joseph Dutton, who lives next door. At midnight Mr. Dutton was awakened by his wife, who told him some one was endeavoring to get in at the window. Mr. Dutton took his revolver and fired through the shutters, which were closed. The report from the revolver was followed by a scream from a woman. On going out Mr. Dutton found Miss Leonard lying upon the sidewalk. She said she had found the blinds of Mr. Dutton's house open, and was in the act of closing them when the shot was fired.

O'Connor Again Defeated.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 30.—The second race between O'Connor, the Canadian earman, and Stansbury, of New South Wales, which was rowed owing to a claim by O'Connor that he was fouled by Stansbury in the first race, last Monday, took place today on the Paramatta river and was won by Stansbury. The race was over a course three miles and 330 yards long and was for a stake of \$5,000 and the championship of the world.

The Entombed Miners.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 30.—This morning Mine Inspector Keighley changed the course of the rescuing party. The same general direction is maintained, but the digging will be turned to the left. There is no telling when the Hill Farm mine will be reached.

President Carr, of the West Virginia Senate, has left the republican and joined the democratic party on account of the tariff.

DRY GOODS.

OFFICE OF WOODWARD & LOTHROP,
CORNER 11th and F STREETS N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Monday, June 30, 1890.

Special.—We desire to announce that our establishment will be closed Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th of July. We believe our patrons appreciate our efforts in so doing and will shop accordingly.

Dress Goods Reduced.—In order to close out a few Odds and Ends in Dress Goods we have made the following extraordinary reductions: Side Bands, in Gray, Green, Heliotrope, Blue and Garnet. Reduced to 29c per yard.

(First floor; annex.)

Great reduction Sale of Misses' and Children's High class White Embroidered Dresses.—These are the remainder of last season's stock and are marked at prices exceedingly low for such fine goods. They are made of the finest materials and trimmed with the best embroideries.

1 Line, Sizes 4 to 10 years. Reduced to \$3.75 each.
1 Line, Sizes 4 to 12 years. Reduced to \$5 each.
1 Line, Sizes 4 to 14 years. Reduced to \$6.75 each.
1 Line, Sizes 6 to 12 years. Reduced to \$7.50 each.

(Third floor.)

White Goods.—The following three items are without exception the finest values we ever offered in this department:

Victoria Lawns, for dress linings, &c. 6c, 8c, and 10c per yard.
Sheer Plaid Organdies. Only 12c per yard.

White and Eru Mull, 36 inches wide. Only 15c per yard. Extra good value.

(Second floor.)

Ladies' High Class White Suits at Reduced Prices.—We propose to close out the balance of our stock of last summer's Fine White Suits, and on Monday will offer the entire stock at exceedingly low prices.

1 Line. Reduced to \$12.50 each.
1 Line. Reduced to \$15 each.
1 Line. Reduced to \$18 each.

(First floor.)

This is a rare opportunity to secure a Fine White Suit at a very low price for such fine work and materials.

(First floor.)

Goods delivered in Alexandria.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,

CORNER 11th and F STREETS N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINE CUTLERY at 30 only throughout corner of Royal. Special assortment of fine cutlery. Table Cutlery—early all the States and Territories. Just!